DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

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DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. } RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1865. { NUMBER 52.

From France.

PARIS, Feb. 7, 1865.

The French Press on American Affairs—Ticklish Relations Between France and the United States—The Rebel Ram Olinde—Shoddy at the Tuileries, &c.

The Paris journals have been considerably exercised about American affairs during the past week. The particular causes of this awakening from the somnolent condition, in which they have been for some months past, were the articles published in the Northern and Southern papers relative to a projected peace and a united march against Mexico, and the amendment of Mr. Wade inserting the word "republic" before "Mexico" in the Diplomatic Appropriation bill. The journals began to smell war, and in the political circles of all shades the possibility of such an event is being discussed more freely than at any time within my remembrance. The story about the cession of Sonora, Durango, Lower California, &c., with the accompanying statement that Dr. Gwin had been made viceroy and duke, is not believed in all plenitude; but that the question of a strip of Mexican territory to France is under consideration, and will be carried out if circumstances permit, I think there is no doubt. This telegram is perhaps a "*ballon d'essai*"—a feeler for the purpose of seeing what the effect of such a measure would be—and it is pretty generally conceded, that it would insure, sooner or later, a war with the United States. But to the extracts in question. *La France* (Mr. Slidell's organ), in referring to the incident in the Senate, does not consider the decision arrived at of any great consequence. That journal says:—

The United States have not yet officially recognized the new empire of Mexico. The House of Representatives at Washington not long since implicitly blamed Mr. Seward for having given the French government satisfactory explanations relative to a resolution adopted the year before in the affairs of Mexico; the Senate now persists in applying the term "republic" to a State which has been proclaimed an "empire" with the consent of its people. These are innocent reservations, which cannot have any effect on the facts accomplished in Mexico by the national sovereignty. We do not think that the empire of Maximilian, based on the authority of universal suffrage, strengthened by the support of public opinion, by the disinterested and devoted alliance of France, by its dynastic affinities with Austria, and especially by the general interests of Europe, which require the maintenance of a regular and independent government in Central America, has anything to fear from the blustering partisans of the Monroe doctrine. Any aggression against Mexico would encounter so many obstacles that sober minded men can hardly consider such an event probable. During the last four years the United States have certainly to a great extent compromised their reputation for political wisdom; but we cannot believe that, to the disastrous policy which has involved them in the horrors of a civil war, they will be disposed to add the folly of an expedition against the Mexican empire, which would be a defiance to Europe. We are well aware that the fanatics of North America loudly declare and proclaim in their journals that they only desire peace with the South in order to march their immense armies against Mexico and Canada. They threaten to do this to be revenged on France and England, which they accuse of having encouraged Confederate secession, and of having taken advantage of the intestine struggles of the old Union to interfere in the affairs of Central America. These are idle threats, which we regard with indifference, and have little fear of their early realization. In the first place, the conclusion of peace with the South does not appear so near at hand as sanguine Northerners imagine. The latest despatches contradict the pacific intentions attributed to the two Presidents and their peoples. The war may last a long time yet, and, when it shall be brought to a close, there will be so many wounds to cicatrize, so many sores to heal, so many ruins to rebuild, so many public and private calamities to repair, that unless a spirit of infatuation and madness should seize the government of Washington, its statesmen, its Congress, and the whole American people, they will hardly think of rushing into new wars and courting fresh disasters.

The *Presse* of February 6, says:—

America has fatigued us for a long time past with monstrous telegrams, describing bloody operations, or sterile movements of armies. All at once, however, two important pieces of news arrive to break the fastidious monotony of the military bulletins.—First—New efforts are making between the belligerents for the re-establishment of peace. Second—The Senate of Washington, in the chapter of the budget relative to the allowance of consuls, substituted for the word "Mexico" these other two very significant ones, "Mexican republic."

These two facts are connected with each other, and touch Europe directly. If we look at the situation entirely from our own points of view we can but see in it, the result of an inconsequence, the inevitable expiation of a fault. But what good will be produced by retrospective recrimination? We must take higher ground. The Monroe doctrine is more alive than ever in America; it has been permitted to sleep during the war; we are seeing now its stormy awakening. The day is not, then, far distant when the whole of Europe ought to unite and turn all its preoccupations towards America. Solemn hour—gigantic struggle which will bring the two continents face to face!

The *Patrie* of February the 4th has the following article:—

The extracts which we gave a few days since from the journals of New York and Richmond are referred to by the *Gazette de France*, and furnish that journal the occasion to regret that the imperial government has not taken, in regard to America, "a determined attitude."

We have been too much in favor of European intervention to entirely disapprove the regret expressed by the *Gazette*; but that journal forgets that for three years past the imperial government has done its best to induce Europe to take steps which would certainly have put an end to the bloody disorder in America, that these efforts were without result, and that their insuccess has condemned France to inaction.

Ought the French government to go further, and do alone that in which no one will assist her? The *Gazette* ought to know as well as we that our interest is not to isolate ourselves. England and Russia have resisted, and these principal adversaries of a European intervention might easily become the redoutable adversaries of our policy.

That the feeling of discontent against us is strong in America we know; that this discontent may have grave consequences we foresee; but that which may happen will be still less unfortunate than what would have happened if France alone, recognizing the South, had not only brought upon it the North, but had exposed itself to Anglo-Russian intrigues.

The consequences of the American irritation will equally affect all Europe, and it is for this reason that we strongly doubt that, in the face of an adversary called Europe, the American States will dream of following the bellicose counsels which the journals which we have cited give them.

The *Constitutionnel*, which is several shades more semi-official than the *Patrie*, on the following morning published the following. It is difficult to tell precisely what it means, but it is evidently intended to be soothing and to slightly snub the *Patrie*:

An evening journal has taken too seriously certain passages in the American journals, and has not made sufficient allowance, in the first place, for the permanent condition of the American press, and in the second place of the particular *surexcitation* which the events now taking place cause it. This sheet, well intentioned as it is, draws from these citations false consequences, and in our opinion judges no better the situation of America before Europe than the situation of Europe before America.

Nothing is more easy than to accord to America griefs and causes of complaint, when at the same time the *rôle* of Europe, and particularly of France, is exaggerated. On such a subject, more than on any other, facts need be carefully held to. Suppositions should not be given for realities, and we regret that the *Patrie* has not shown itself more exactly informed in reference to the acts of the imperial government since the day when broke forth the terible conflict which has caused so much blood to flow and heaped up so much ruin."

The fact of the matter, is, I think, that our relations with France are becoming rather ticklish. The recent departure of the rebel ram Olinde from a French port is by no means satisfactorily explained by the government, which, however, professes to be very indignant at it, and to be making all sorts of investigations in regard to it. The Olinde has reached Corunna, in Spain, where it is reported that she lies in an unseaworthy condition. It is also possible that she may be seized there and not permitted to leave, even if able. I shall be able in a few days to communicate to you some important facts connected with the departure of this vessel. The Olinde is a vessel of eight hundred horse power.

The next and third ball of the season takes place at the Tuileries to-morrow evening. The rush for presentations among the Americans is immense, and, as the number which he will present is limited, and Mr. Bigelow is determined to, as far as he can judge, introduce persons only of the highest respectability, there will be many disappointments. At the last ball one of these things occurred which have a tendency to make the American name abroad a synonyme for ill-breeding and bad manners. In the *Salle de Marechaux* is a raised platform, on which the Emperor and the imperial family sit, surrounded by the Court and the diplomatic corps. Before them is an open space for dancing; but, while the Emperor remained in the room only persons connected with the court and foreigners of very high rank are expected to dance there. It seems, however, that at the last ball a party of enterprising American ladies and gentlemen, regardless of this rule, "pitched in" and had the honor of dancing before the Emperor—not, however, it is said, without his having asked who those "rude people" were. Will shoddy, when it forces itself into society, never learn in advance something of its usages and conform them?

The Emperor and Empress (who has recovered from her late indisposition) will attend the ball of the Prince and Princess Napoleon, at the Palais Royal, on the 11th.

A Spartan Mother.

The spirit of the noble women of the South is illustrated in the following extract of a letter from a Southern lady to a member of Congress, informing him that the remains of her only son, who fell in the battles before Richmond last spring, had been removed to the family homestead for interment. All honor to the devoted women of our land! If there be any who depair of the Republic, and listen to the whisperings of cowardice, and speak of submission and compromise, our ladies at least, stand firm amid the trials and troubles to which they are exposed, looking hopefully and confidently to the ultimate triumph of our cause. Let time-servers profit by their example.

"I feel much better satisfied since I have procured that precious body and had it interred near by; though life can never have charms for me, as it once had. My noble boy gave his life a willing sacrifice upon the altar of his country, and his precious blood flowed freely upon the battle-field; and shall it be *in vain*? Will it be unavenged? Never, no, never! For he who taketh note 'of the fall of a sparrow' hath said, 'Vengeance is mine I will repay.' This thought is consoling to my poor afflicted heart. I feel that ours is a just cause, and that we will succeed—that we will establish our independence upon a firm basis. I can never bear the idea of living under the same Government with our enemies, and there is no word in the vocabulary so hateful to me as that one word *reconstruction*. Would that it could be blotted out entirely, and never be breathed again by *Southerners*! Had I a dozen more sons as dear to me as the one whose loss I now deplore, proudly would I buckle on their armor, and with a mother's blessing, bid them go and battle for their country."

The Situation.

The Fayetteville *Telegraph*, of the 1st, comments as follows, on Sherman's late movements:

Sherman may now be compared to the pugilist, who, blinded by the repeated blows of his adversary, strikes at random. His plans have been interferred with, and he must now pause and think. The latter he has never done before. He has heretofore, relying on the invincibility of numbers, started on his campaigns without any well matured or definite plan. His boldness—aided by the strength of his battalions—has heretofore carried him through. He must now call in the agency of other resources; for we are prepared to state that the public are very much deceived when they suppose that the army under General Johnston is not able to cope with Sherman in point of numbers. In another respect, they are more than his equal; for they have a leader with whom Sherman can no more be compared, in point of skill and genius, than can the amateur pencillings of the artist be compared with the hue of the rainbow. And it will be found, we think, at the close of this campaign, that Sherman has been awarded a meed of praise, as a stategist to which he has never been entitled.

His exact location is not now known; but it is somewhere between Cheraw and the Catawba river. We think he has been brought to a stand, and, unless our leaders think proper to draw him further into the interior, we doubt if he ever reaches the soil of North Carolina.

If the information we receive from the line of the Wilmington and Weldon road be correct, we think Schofield will now endeavor to effect a junction with Sherman *via* the Wilmington and Manchester road, or he will advance on Fayetteville; with Raleigh as the ulterior object of the movement. It is useless to disguise the belief that Fayetteville is seriously threatened; for if the report be true that the advance of Schofield on Goldsboro, is checked, and he does not move into South Carolina to the relief of Sherman, it is evident, we think, that he will move, by the left flank on Fayetteville. We do not believe this movement will be successful, if we employ, immediately, the means at hand to defeat it. We shall make no allusions to the dispositions that have been made elsewhere to defend this city; but there is much that can be done by the people of this county alone. Why are there not five hundred slaves at work here to-day? The works thrown up for the defence of a point are never too strong—they can always be improved and strenthened.—An army, however large, can make a more successful defence behind strong earthworks, and if never used, they can do but little harm. We feel assured that no hostile army will ever occupy Fayetteville, but this is only an individual opinion, and it is well to make "assurance doubly sure." We shall make no reference to any preparations going on for our defence, but we feel it our duty to warn the people that they must be active and energetic. When there are ample resources at command, it is better to employ them all than a part, and now is the time to employ them all. The officers in command will do *their* duty, but the people must not be idle. "Who would be free, himself must strike the blow." We have no suggestions to make. We are not a military man; but as a faithful sentinel on the watch tower, we "sound the alarm."

PRINTER'S INK.—We repeat the following enquiry and suggestion of the Fayetteville *Telegraph*:

Do any of our cotemporaries know where printing ink can be obtained? Since the fall of Columbia we are at a loss to know where it can be found. Will not some enterprising man start a manufactory at Raleigh or Greensboro,' or Fayetteville?

ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Enquirer," of the 23d inst., says the Legislature of Virginia determined yesterday by a large majority, in both Houses, to hold the elections for members of Congress on the first Wednesday in November.

OFFICE CHEIF QUARTERMASTER, C. S. A.
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
RALEIGH, Feb'y 27th, 1865.

All contractors with Major W. W. Peirce for leather and shoes, will without delay send to this office any they may have, on hand marked to the undersigned, H. R. HOOPER,
feb 28-d6t Major & Chief Q. M.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

The following named Surgeons and Assistants have been appointed by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Governor, to constitute the Medical Examining Boards for their respective Congressional Districts.

1ST DISTRICT—Surgeon W. R. Wood; Assistant Surgeons T. Yates, J. Branch.
2D DISTRICT—Surgeon Henry Joyner; Assistant Surgeon F. M. Rountree, Dr J. R. Ruffin.
3D DISTRICT—Assistant Surgeons Nathaniel Henderson, L. Hussey, J. B. Robertson.
4TH DISTRICT—Surgeons W. C. McDuffie, G. W. Morrison; Ass. Surgeon A. A. McKoy.
5TH DISTRICT—Surgeon E. A. Crudup; Asst. Surgeon L. T Smith. Dr. D. T. Tayloe.
6TH DISTRICT—Surgeon R. W. Glenn; Dr. W. J. Courts, Dr. Thomas Oakley.
7TH DISTRICT—Surgeon W. W. Verdin; Asst. Surgeons Hector Turner, R. L. Payne.
8TH DISTRICT—Surgeon J. B. Alexander; Asst. Surgeons M. L. Brown, H. Cosby.
9TH DISTRICT—Surgeons W. W. Foote, C. Happoldt, W. H. Robertson.
10TH DISTRICT—Robert V. Welch, Wm. L. Love, D. F. Summey.

They will report to the Surgeon General by letter for instructions.

By order of Gov. VANCE,
R. C. GATLIN,
feb 28-d3t. Adj't General.

COPAL VARNISH.

The undersigned are now engaged in manufacturing Copal and Coach Varnish. Copal at $30 per gallon, and Coach at $50 per gallon.
Orders solicited
J. H. WILSON, Jr., & CO.,
Feb 17-dtf Charlotte, N. C.

FOR HIRE.

Two girls accustomed to house duties. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
feb 28d3t*

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

The Commissioners of Appraisment for the State of North Carolina present their Schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of Government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They earnestly hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly spare from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which now at last is to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs.		$10 00
"	unpeeled, per bush of 28 lbs.	7 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	18 50
"	without handles, each,	18 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 50
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
"	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	2 00
"	gross, per pound,	1 00
"	salted, per pound,	2 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	5 00
"	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	16 00
Cloth,	woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb.,	2 50
Coffee,	Rio, per pound	12 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush., 70 lbs.,	12 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	12 20
Drills,	cotton, ¾ yd. wide 8 yards to pound, per yd.,	2 80
Four,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs.,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl. 196 pounds,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl. 196 lbs.	80 00
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs.	70 00
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hats,	wool each,	8 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
"	"	0 00
"	green, per pound,	2 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1500 00
"	artillery, 2d class, per head	1200 00
House rent,	per room per month,	40 00
Iron,	Pig, No. 1, per ton, 2000 lbs	350 00
"	" " 2, " " 2000 lbs	314 00
"	" " 3, " " 2000 lbs	278 00
"	Bloom, " " 2000 lbs	710 00
"	Smith's square or round, per ton of 2000 pounds,	1030 00
"	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2240 pounds,	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard,	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	60
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet,	60 00
Lard,	per pound,	4 50
Leather,	sole per pound,	10 00
"	upper per pound,	12 00
"	harness per pound,	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon,	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 00
"	2d class, per head,	1,200 00
"	3d class, per head,	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
"	2nd class per day ration by government,	6 00
Nails,	per keg,	200 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs.	10 00
"	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs.	9 25
"	shelled, per bushel,	8 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton ¾ yard wide, 7 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 50
"	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 8 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 75
Onions,	per bushel,	12 00
Oxen work,	1st quality, per yoke,	1,500 00
"	2d quality, per yoke,	1000 00
Peas,	cow, per bushel of 60 lbs.	15 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs.	8 00
"	sweet, per bushel of 60 lbs.	8 00
Peaches	dried peeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.	12 50
"	unpeeled, per bushel of 38 lbs.	10 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	3 50
"	salted, per pound,	3 00
"	gross,	2 60
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
"	common, near town, per head per month,	5 00
"	1st quality, in the country, per head per month,	7 00
"	common, in the country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	80 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	1 50
"	old, per pound,	1 10
Rye,	good, per bushel of 56 lbs.	12 00
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs,	2 00
"	in bulk of 280 lbs.	50
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	6 00
Shirting,	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 4½ yds. to pound, per yard,	1 75
"	cotton, ¾ yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yards to lb, per yard,	2 75
Salt,	Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs.,	40 00
"	Liverpool, per bushel of 50 pounds,	50 00
"	Virginia, per bushel of 50 pounds,	45 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	10 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	25 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldiers' wool, per pair,	4 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	50 00
Sugar,	brown, common, per pound,	5 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	2 00
"	soft, per pound,	1 25
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs.,	8 00
Shorts,	good, per bushel of 22 lbs.,	1 75
Ship stuff,	good, per bushel of 37 lbs,	2 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	10 00
"	green, per pound,	18 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yard, per yard,	2 50
Tobacco,	No. 1, extra,	3 00
"	No. 1	2 50
"	No. 2,	1 75
"	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	4 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 00
"	manufactured, per gallon,	2 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bushel of 60 lbs.	15 00
"	bran, per bushel of 17 lbs.	1 50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs.	2 75
"	unbaled, per 100 lbs.	2 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each,	700 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new, each,	500 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs.	15 00
Wool,	washed, per pound,	12 00
"	unwashed, per per pound	10 00
HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.		
Baling long forage,	per hundred lbs.,	1 00
Shelling and bagging corn,	sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams,	wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	18 00
Hire of two horse teams,	wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	12 00
Hire of four horse teams,	wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	30 00
Hire of four horse teams,	wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	20 00
Hire of six horse teams,	wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	36 00
Hire of six horse teams,	wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	24 00
Hire of laborer,	rations furnished by owner, per day,	6 00
Hire of laborer,	rations furnished by government, per day;	4 00
Hire of laborer,	rations furnished by owner, per month,	110 00
Hire of laborer,	rations furnished by government, per month,	65 00
Hire of horse,	per day,	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K BURGWYN,
Garysburg, N. C.
R V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.
February 6th, 1865.

FOR RENT,

For the year 1865, a comfortable Family Residence, with five rooms, fire places in each, and with a large garden, large yard, kitchen, smoke house, &c. The residence is of brick, in good condition and conveniently situated in this city.
Apply to G. C. TAYLOR,
mar 1-dtf Field and Fireside Office.

OFFICE CHATHAM R. R. COMPANY,
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1865.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., in Raleigh, on Thursday the second day of March, 1865. W. W. VASS,
feb 24-dtd. Trea'r

SELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by
feb 2-dtf MISS. M. W. FINCH.

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP!

Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemie's lines on the other side of the Chowan River. He says he belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutchings; said boy is black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout and about forty-four or five years of age, weighs about 150 to 175 pounds.
For further particulars apply at this office.
feb 9-dtf.

$200 REWARD.

Runaway on the 3rd of this month a Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a bright red skined mulatto, about 21 yeards old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W. F. Askew & Co, Raleigh, or to Dr. W. J. Hawkins at Ridgeway.
Feb 22-d10t.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON DENTIST.

Special attention given to diseases of the mouth and throat.
Office at Exchange Hotel,
RESIDENCE ON HILLSBORO STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
feb 23-dtf

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER C. S. A.
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 23th, 1865.

Contractors with Major W. W. Pierce, who do not report in person at this office within twenty days, and make a full and accurate statement of their contracts, as required by circular of the 3rd instant, will be reported (together with all detailed and light duty men working with them) for duty in the field, and suits will be immediately brought on their bonds.
H. R. HOOPER,
feb 24-d10t Major & Ch'f Q. M.

N. C. POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An experienced person, capable of taking the place of Foreman, can get employment in the Mills of the above Company. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.
S. W. DAVIS, Pres't.
Feb 17 dtf Charlotte, N. C.

JOB WORK of every kind neatly executed at this office.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

*** Liberal advances made on consignments.

REFER TO
A. T. Jenkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Company Shops; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Pres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va. jan 9 d3m*

$2000 REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, a box marked "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent Southern Express Company.
jan 18-dtf

A LARGE FARM TO RENT IN CASWELL COUNTY.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville, fifteen miles north of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Reidsville Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well-improved plantation, containing six hundred acres of land. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, tobacco and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which produces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly herds grass.

On it is a large two story dwelling with five rooms and portico in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, N. C. JOSEPH PINNIX.
jan 30-dtf.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one-third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track-laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of.
ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS,
Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted.
Apply to KEMP. P. BATTLE,
Pres't Raleigh, N. C.,
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't,
Cary, N. C.
dec 6-dtf
Conservative copy till forbid.

NEGRO AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY next at the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided SAFE and COMFORTABLE quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.
dec 19-dtf W. F. ASKEW & CO.

$100 REWARD.

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been torn, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its contents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked.
jan 23-dtf

IRON! IRON!

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plantation purposes, and will exchange the same with farmers and others for scrap Iron, negro-labour and provisions—Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County, We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the undersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't, Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheels; Locomotive tires and heavy castings. W. J. HAWKINS,
dec. 28-d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

FOR RENT.

A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached. Apply to Dr. JOYNER,
Yarbrough House,
jan 31-dtf Raleigh, N. C.
State Journal copy.

B. F. POWELL,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

*** Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., &c.

REFER TO
W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carroll, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.; Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C.
jan 2 dtf

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The undersigned having been appointed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filled in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.
HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
feb 25-dtf

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1865.

New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Daily one month,	$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	30
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

The office of the *Confederate* needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this vacancy. Those applying must be practical Printers, and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

Besides the Sphynx, and her comrade whose name we forget—the two iron-clad rams, which are just hastening, for the port of New York, to put Gotham under contribution there seems to be another formidable one of these craft certainly passed into Confederate hands, which has received her armament, and may now be upon the sea. We are not now particularly hopeful or careful of these iron clads. The days have been, when we looked and longed for a navy, which could open our ports, and keep them open; which could save Charleston, and Wilmington, and perhaps enter New York and Boston. We had reason, once, to believe that vessels, then in course of construction, destined for our use, would assuredly find their way out; and bring us the one thing needed. We hoped, too *for a while*, that with the lumber and timber, on and contiguous to streams, held by us; with our facility for the importation of machinery and work men, that we might build ocean steamers of our own, that could be used in a fight, and be made to do service; but all these ideas have long since exploded, and we yield to what appears to be the utmost reach of our navy department—the construction of craft intended for preservation against the season of their *blowing up*. What we have now to do with the mention of iron clads, reported to be coming to us, from over seas, is, to indulge our mirth at the evident fright and fury of the Yankees, who are in *fits*, almost, at these *heavy* phantoms, which they are conjuring up.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, gives a full description concerning the "Olinde;" how she was built by Monsieur Armand, a French ship builder; and how when Louis Napoleon found out that she was destined for the "rebel agents," he shut her up until it was conclusively shown that they had parted with all interest in her, and that she had actually been purchased by the Danish government. and the contract was shown, and examined, and was palpable; and then he let her go, sending her under the French flag to Copenhagen—when Louis Napoleon had done this—*all* this—he thought he fulfilled, to the letter, the promises he made to Mr. Dayton, "that none of the vessels built in French ports, on Confederate account, should ever pass from French into Confederate hands." It is true, he had promised these identical Confederates, when they contracted with Mons. Armand, for these vessels, that they should pass into their hands in fulfillment of this contract. But what a strong thing is chance, luck, fate. Napoleon is a fatalist, as was his reputed uncle before him. Now this Olinde was destined to go into the rebel hands, in spite of Louis Napoleon, Dayton, and the whole Yankee nation, and this, by a shrewd Yankee trick, learned by a close French observer of Yankee stratagem. When the Olinde was to be conducted to Copenhagen, the bought slave of the King of Denmark, a Mons. de la Riviere—formerly an agent of Mr. Webb, a Yankee ship builder, who had a contract with the Italian government was selected by Mr. Armand to be her conductor; and he fulfilled his mission literally; presented her at Copenhagen; delivered her to the Danish authorities; and thereupon, lowered the French flag from her mast.—Whereupon, she was examined and found not to correspond with the description in the Danish contract; and she was rejected. And then she was without a flag to sail under; and without a country to claim her. What more natural than that she should pass in to the keeping of the "*so called*" Confederate States of America? This has actually happened, and Mons. de la Reviere did'nt live for naught under the tuition of Mr. Webb, the Yankee ship-builder. *Of course*, the French ministers are "deeply surprised and humiliated, and they utter their regret in the most emphatic way"—as a Frenchman does. But that don't help the cause. The Olinde is under steam, floating the "Southern cross," with a proper armament; and as our ports are all hermetically sealed, so that she cannot get in reach of Mr. Mallory, there is a chance that she will escape the fate of all her sisters—that of being blown up. The Paris correspondent consoleves his readers with the assurance that she is *not fast*, and will have a short career. Raymond—the military critic from the "elbows of Mincio"—thinks the *particulars* furnished by the correspondent, "of great interest." He speaks of the fair *Olinde*, as the "Franco-Danish-Rebel Ram." He says de la Riviere is "*very shrewd—one of the shrewdest.*" If he has contrived this Ram into our clutches, we think so too. And, if Mr. Bocock and the Virginia delegation, should try their hand again upon counselling the President on cab inet-making; and Mr. Mallory's sensibilities should be touched, so as to cause his resignation, why, we do not know any one more qualified to take his place than de la Riviere, the pupil of Mr. Webb, and the successful out-witter of the Franco-Yankee diplomats.

If the news from Fayettevi le be t-ue, there will be *universal* disappointment. *No one* wished Sherman to retreat back upon Charleston. The loyal and hop ful men, who relied on our arms and courage; and who doubted not our ability to cope with him, or the preparations which were making to encounter him, will be greatly disappointed to hear that, after a somewhat extended and destructive raid, he is able to escape by dint of *heels*. And the cowards and tories, who had looked for his coming; who l nged for his advance; who "regarded him as the best negotiator," and whose hearts would be gratified to know that he was advancing at the rate of twenty-five miles a day"—these miscreants, who hoped to fall into his lines, and under his protection, not caring for the feelings or interests of their more honest neighbors, who loved their county, nor for the safety or honor of the country itself—these will be dissappointed, sadly, grievously disappointed. *Their time has not come yet.* Still more time for the cause, more time for the country. Still a chance for reorganization. Still, for the employment of force. Still, for the recovery of the popular tone, the restoration of confidence, and the reduplication of energy and action. And the time of the traitors and tories may never come. The cause may prosper after all, and I succeed. It does'nt need a microscope now-a-days to tell "who is who." The *facial* indices are faithful to the life. But what a *bore* it is to be so often disappointed.

We hope to hear that Sherman is not *just now* on the retreat. A few more days would have "fixed his flint."

We call the atten ion of our readers to the appeal of Gov. Vance, in to-day's issue, made to the people of this State to furnish subsistence to Gen. Lee's army. We hope the people will quickly and liberally respond to the appeal, and take immediate stept io carry out its recommendations. The necessity which prompted this action by the Governor is a serious one, and we are assured, if a proper response is not made, and the commissary stores are not furnished, the gravest evils may accrue—evils which will not only affect the military status but the whole country. Duty and self interest should prompt the people to a generous and hearty response.

Let prominent men in every county take the matter in hand, and carry out the recommendations of the Governor. We feel sure, if the proper efforts are made, the direful results which a non-compliance will entail, can be averted. Let the noble army that now stand a living rampart between us and our enemies be properly fed.

MASS MEETING IN WARREN.—The citizens of Warren county will hold a mass meeting in Warrenton, on Saturday, the 11th day of March, to consult together on the condition of the country. Gov. Vance, and other speakers are expected to be in attendance.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—Lieut. Carr, 67th N. C. Troops, was found dead on the 24th ult., about two miles from Kinston. It was thought the deceased, while under the influence of liquor, had fallen from his seat in a buggy, and was run over by the vehicle. He leaves a wife and four children.

A family of five persons—man and his wife and three children—were consumed in a building destroyed by fire on Main Street, in Richmond, on the 21st ult.

WE HAVE frequently during the progress of this Revolution, says the *Conservative*, not only heard of, but witnessed instances of the great sacrifice and patriotic devotion of the noble ladies of the land; but we believe we have neither seen nor heard of any which surpasses in the lofty patriotism that is breathed in the letter which we give below. It puts to shame numerous croakers among us in the the *form* of men. The letter is from a North Carolina lady; and was not intended for publication; but the spirit which it breathes has caused it to be placed at our disposal and we gladly give it a place in our columns:

——N. C. February 24th, 1865.

GOVERNOR VANCE:

Dear Sir:—I have been opposed to my youngest son's leaving to enter the army, as he is not of the age his country calls for, and according to our President's views, is considered amongst the "*Seed Corn*," I have just read your speech at Goldsboro; and with tears of joy that North Carolina still has such a noble patriot at her helm to steer the ship of State and brave the storm. With all the ardor of a woman's fervent prayers for God's blessings to crown your efforts; I waive all objections and offer him to my beloved country to ever be ready to fight manfully under her banner, until her deliverance is sealed, with the same zeal that inspired me to buckle the armor on my other two in the spring of 1861.

He is not seventeen. I would like to get some good position for him in the State, but I ask it not for safety; for I am willing for him share his part. My faith is so strong in the *hand that guides* and the *arm that protects*, that the dangers of a battlefield and the missiles that fall around, do not cause it to waver one particle. Having lost my home and *all*, a mother's weakness may have overcome me in a measure, in giving up my last offspring. Yet with you, I believe if we stand *firm and invincible*, woman, particularly; that we must by *Divine aid* soon hear the shouts of victory through a free and happy land.

If I have taxed your time, attribute it to your patriotic sentiments, that I earnestly pray may warm the hearts of every North Carolinian as they did mine, and make the fire burn within them to *Do or Die* for her, until her soil is no more desecrated by the ruthless invader.

With highest respect,

Mrs. ——

War News.

INDICATIONS OF ANOTHER MOVEMENT AT PETERSBURG.

Grant is again threatening the right of our lines in the vicinity of the late battles, near Hatcher's Run, but has not yet developed his plan of operations,

The heavy and continued rains of the last two or three days and nights, (says the Petersburg *Express*, of the 27th ult,) have, no doubt, materially interfrered with his movements, and will probably check his advance for several days. An engagement is, however, imminent, being only deferred in consequence of the terrible condition of the roads and the immediate inability to use artillery.

Reliable intelligence, however, leads to the belief that on Friday and Saturday nights the enemy moved a number of pieces of artillery to his left. The rumbling of these trains could be distinctly heard from points of observation, not necessary now to mention.

The enemy's cavalry, and the main body of his infantry have been moved towards Hatcher's Run, and at present, but a feeble force confronts our lines east of Petersburg. Intelligent deserters report that the entire Yankee lines between the Weldon Road and the Appomattox river, are now defended by one corps alone—the Ninth. We are inclined to believe this statement, as intelligence through other sources convinces us that every man that can be spared from these lines have been moved to our right. We but await the clearing up of the weather, and some improvement in the condition of the roads, to hear that the enemy has commenced a heavy movement against our extreme right.

During the progress of the fire in Petersburg on Saturday afternoon, the enemy threw several shell into the town. This elicited a response from our batteries, which drew off the Yankee fire. For the space of two hours a fierce duel was thus kept up. As far as could be learned, there were no casualties on our side.

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA FRONT.

The latest advices we have of Sherman's movements is by the Fayetteville *Telegraph*, of the 1st., which states that it is the impression that Sherman is striking for Wilmington. For reasons not necessary to be stated, it is thought that he will avoid Cheraw in his march. There can be no doubt that his original plans have been defeated, but it is a matter of great uncertainty, we think, what is his present design. It is probable that he may be making for Wilmington, and once there, a rapid movement in force will be made on Fayetteville; or on Goldsboro', in co-operation with a movement, possibly, from Newbern. It behooves the authorities to be watchful and energetic.

We think we can see that there are counter movements at all points, that will bring Sherman to grief. Still, he will use his utmost efforts to deceive our commanders; and it is therefore impossible to determine his point of destination. Vigilant eyes are watching his movements, and he will find a brave and determined army hanging on his flanks, and rear, wherever he may go.

FROM KINSTON.

The Goldsboro' *State Journal* of the 1st, says the reports of the enemy's movements at Newbern are again contradictory. Day before yesterday it was said that not more than three thousand troops were at that point.—Yesterday the number was reported to be several thousand, and wagon trains were even counted. Our purpose is not to alarm the people of this section of the State, nor do we wish to create false hopes. *Our* opinion is that there are extra troops at Newbern—how many we do not know—and that it is the purpose of the enemy to move in some direction shortly—perhaps in *this*, but no movement had begun on Monday last.

FROM THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.—The Goldsboro' *Journal* of the 27th says, there are none of the enemy, beyond a few pickets, this side of North East river.

Important to the Reserves.

The following important order, just issued by the Adjutant General, will be found especially interesting to all those belonging to the reserve forces. It will be seen that the whole business of enforcing the conscript law is devolved upon them. We give the general order:

"ADJUTANT & INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE
"RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, February 23, 1865.
"*General Orders*, No. 8.

"I. Generals of reserves will immediately place upon active duty every man belonging to that class who is not specially detailed or has not been turned over to generals commanding armies, departments or districts. They will organize them into convenient bodies, and will employ them vigorously in arresting and returning to the army all deserters and absentees.

"II. This service will, for the present, constitute the primary duty of officers of the reserve forces, and they will enter actively upon it.

"III. Generals of reserves will visit and inspect the localities in which this force is most needed, and can be most beneficially employed and will give their personal attention to the organization and operations of their troops in carrying out these orders. They will report twice a month to the Adjutant and Inspector-General the number of men arrested and sent by them to the army.

"IV. Generals commanding armies will return to the generals of reserves for this duty all the reserve forces in active service that are not indispensably necessary in the field.

"V. It is not intended that these orders shall effect the reserves employed in guarding railroad bridges.

"By order.

[Signed] "S. COOPER,
"Adjutant and Inspector-General.

"Official: H. L. CLAY,
"Assistant Adjutant General."

The following letter is from Captain John Y. Beall, whom the telegraph informs us has recently been hung by the Yankee authorities, falsely charged as an unauthorized guerrilla. The sentiments he expressed in this farewell to his brother, are such as will inspire a universal respect and sympathy. To an unblenching manliness as to his own fate, he exhibits a chivalrous tenderness for captive foes that is solicitous, even in so trying an hour, lest the severity denounced against him might be retorted by his outraged kindred. To hang such a man, on such a charge as that under which he has been convicted, would seem an enormity which we did not credit in advance, even of such enemies as ours.:

FORT LAFAYETTE, Feb. 14th, 1865.

DEAR WILL:—Ere this reaches you, you will most probably have heard of my death through the newspapers. That I was tried by a military commission and hung by the enemy; and hung, I assert, unjustly. It is both useless and wrong to repine over the past. Hanging, it was asserted, was ignominious; but crime only can make dishonor. Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, and I will repay; therefore, do not now show unkindness to prisoners. They are helpless.

Remember me kindly to my friends. Say to them that I am not aware of committing any crime against society. I die for my country.

No thirst for blood or lucre animated me in my course; for I had refused when solicited to engage in enterprises, which I deemed destructive but legitimate; and but a few months ago I had but to have spoken, and I would have been red with the blood and rich with the plunder of the foe. But my hands are clear of blood, unless it be spilt in conflict, and not a cent enriches my pocket. Should you be spared thro' this strife, stay with mother and be a comfort to her old age. Endure the hardships of the campaign as a man. In my trunk and box you can get plenty of clothes. Give my love to mother, the girls, too. May God bless you all, now and evermore, is my prayer and wish for you.

JOHN Y BEALL.

For the Confederate.

"Now's the day and now's the hour,
See the front of battle lower;
See approach proud Lincoln's power,
Chains and slavery."

Well, the croakers have had their wish.—Commissioners have been sent to treat for peace, and they have returned with tidings that make the heart's blood of the patriot rush to the extremities, and fills him with indignant and firm resolve to vanquish our haughty foes, or to die in the effort. Our country is yet great in resources; rich in all the elements that constitute a formidable nation. Men in sufficient numbers yet remain at home, to fill up the ranks of our army, and the fields of the South are fertile of all the productions necessary to feed them, while clothing can be made by the hands of our patriotic women, equal to the wants of the gallant defenders of our homes and religious altars. Who now will hesitate in regard to the course of duty? If any man now should talk of our submission, let him be "anathema maranatha."

But shall we still pursue the false policy of granting impunity to tories and traitors in our midst? If we do we shall dishonor the names of our fathers of the first revolution, and count as naught the precious lives of the thousands who have already fallen in our defence.—George Washington, and his compatriots, did not believe it wise or safe to tolerate tories and traitors in the times of our first great struggle for independence. They deemed the success of the cause paramount to all considerations of personal freedom of speech, and accordingly, in 1777, they broke up, by order of Congress, the Quaker yearly meetings in Philadelphia, and imprisoned eleven of the leaders for adopting resolutions unfavorable to a prosecution of the war. Did any nation engaged in a struggle for existence—for independence—ever tolerate enemies to its cause among its own people? Never! Never! Let us, then, imitate the example of our fathers, and begin anew our efforts at national defence, by stopping the mouths of traitors and tories, by enforcing upon them such penal laws as will secure either silence or their banishment. If any of our fellow citizens are so depraved as yet to sympathize with our enemies, after all of our severe experience, let them be *forced* to hold their peace, or go among the people they love better than they do their own countrymen. It may seem to some to be harsh to coerce men to the performance of their duty in this respect, but coercion is the ordinary means of enforcing *disagreeable duties* on men. Man is so depraved in his nature that, except in singular instances, he will not perform a *disagreeable* duty, unless coerced to do so. Why should we hesitate about the matter? Is it any worse to *sub lue* those at home, who are traitors to our cause, than it is to slay those who are embattled against us in the field? War is a doubtful *necessity*, even when justified by events; but, like any other *great trial* of life, it should be met in all its appalling magnitude, with manly firmness and christian philosophy.

If a citizen, whose natural duty it is to love his country and defend it, is found recreant in this respect he should be dealt with like any other criminal; and be punished for the twofold purpose of correction of himself; and as a warning to others.

No man has an unqualified right to speak, or publish what he pleases. The rights of individuals are qualified by the interest and well being of the community to which they belong; and if they claim to do any thing as a matter of right; they must show, that the doing of it, will not be injurious to others.—Every man, for example, has a right to smoke tobacco, if he so chooses; but if a fop, under pretext of exercising *this natural right*, should approach a powder magazine with a cigar in his mouth, he would be forced to return, or would be knocked down for his recklessness, in endangering the lives of others, by the improper use of one of his privileges.

In North Carolina, it behooves us to look to it promptly, that our lives and fortunes are not destroyed by a class of malignant politicians, who to gratify old *grudges*, against the President of the Confederate States, and to secure to themselves the offices of the State, are aiding and abetting our brutal foes; and who only lack the means of equipment, and a daring and adventurous leader, to induce them to organise and *fight* against us, as earnestly as they now *talk* against us. The tories of the era of '76, were treated as public enemies. The tories of 1865 are worse men than their predecessors; and deserve a severer treatment than the former received.

The outcry against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, proceeds, for the most part, from traitors at heart, who fear the just consequences of their own wicked machinations against their country.

We must be more united, or the consequences will be overwhelming. Patriots and tories cannot live together in such times as these, with safety to the former. For it is of the very nature of treason to abhor patriots; and to wish to do them all the evil possible.—Nothing is more frequent than the expression of the wish, on the part of our North Carolina tories, *that all the secessionists were in hell.*

Independence and liberty are of inestimable value; and to obtain them, no sacrifices are too great. We are on the eve of the great and final struggle for their attainment; and woe betide the cravens and cowards, who stand in the way of the champions of the sacred cause.

CIVIS.

To the People of North Carolina.

Fellow Citizens—The necessities of our country, as represented by our Confederate authorities, impel me, again, to appeal to your generosity.

You are aware, that in consequence of interruption to our railroad communications by recent movements of the enemy, the subsistence of Gen. Lee's army has become greatly jeopardized. For at least a few months that army will have to rely for subsistence upon North Carolina and Virginia alone. I am informed by the Commissary Department, that the usual methods of collecting supplies will be insufficient for the purpose.

In reference to this point, I need only cite the authority of General Lee himself, who writes as follows, in regard to a similar appeal to the people of Virginia:

"I cannot permit myself to doubt that the people will respond to it, when they reflect upon the alternative presented to them. They have simply to choose whether they will contribute such commissary and quartermaster stores as they can possibly spare to support an army which has already borne and done so much in their behalf, or retaining their stores, maintain the army of the enemy engaged in their subjugation. I am aware that a general obligation of this nature, rests lightly on most men—each being disposed to leave its discharge to his neighbor—but I am confident that our citizens will appreciate their responsibility in the case, and will not permit an army, which by God's blessing and their patriotic support, has hitherto resisted the efforts of the enemy, to suffer now through their neglect."

It seems therefore, that our all depends upon the voluntary action of the people of North Carolina and Virginia; and trusting that whatever you have to spare, will be promptly and patriotically brought forward for the use of your country, in its hour of trial—the following plan is submitted, which is being acted upon in the State of Virginia, with the best results. It is understood, also, that provisions will be received either as sales, loans or donations.

1. Let every citizen who can pledge himself to furnish the rations of one soldier for six months, without designing any particular soldier as the recipient of the contribution.

2 Let those thus pledging themselves furnish, say 80 pounds of bacon and 180 pounds of flour, or their equivalent in beef or meal, to be delivered to the nearest commissary agent.

3. Let the donor bind himself to deliver one half of the amount above stated, viz: 40 pounds of bacon and 90 pounds of flour (or its equivalent) IMMEDIATELY, and the remainder at the end of three months, unless he prefer to adopt the better plan of advancing the whole amount pledged at once.

4. Let the pledge of each individual, subscribing and furnishing the rations of one soldier for six months, be made the basis of larger subscriptions. Those whose ability and whose means will enable them to do so, may obligate themselves to provide the rations of 5, 10, 20, or any number of soldiers for six months; while even the poor, who could not afford to supply the rations of one man, may, combining, authorise one of their number to make designated subscription of, at least, one ration for one man for six months.

To effect this, I earnestly recommend that county and neighborhood meetings be immediately held in every portion of the State, at which subscriptions may be taken up; and that a committee of responsible and reliable gentlemen be appointed by such meetings, to wait on those who do not attend, and ascertain what can be raised at the earliest possible moment.

And rest assured, that no patriot can better serve his country, than in so doing. By this means every possible ounce of provisions which can be spared for the support of our army, may be made available.

Should you not, Fellow Citizens respond to this call, you may calculate, not only upon seeing your own sons in the army suffer and be defeated in the field, for want of those supplies, but you will have the mortification to behold them seized and appropriated to the support of the enemy who comes to destroy us. Advancing as he does, through the interior of the land, without either water or railroad communications in his rear, he is now subsisting by the plunder and the ruin of the people of South Carolina, and must necessarily do so, when he enters our State. Be assured, therefore, that every pound of bacon or beef, and every bushel of meal which you withhold from your own army, is a certain contribution to the maintenance of the enemy. You have, therefore, to choose whether you will feed your sons, who are bleeding in our defence, or our ruthless enemy who arms our slaves and lays waste to our country.

To show you, fellow-citizens, the earnest impression I have of the necessity of this action, and that I will call upon you to make no sacrifice which I will not share with you, I have tendered to the Commissary Department one half of my entire year's supply, and expect to put my own family upon the limited rations allowed to our soldiers, regretting that I have so little to offer. That which is left me to subsist upon will be doubly sweet, because it will be the bread of honor and independence.

Confidently relying upon the generosity and patriotism of a people to whom I have often appealed and never appealed to in vain, I am, fellow-citizens,

Your obedient servant,

Z. B. VANCE.

By the GOVERNOR:
A. M. MCPHEETERS,
Private Secretary.

NO ADVANCE UP THE CAPE FEAR YET.—We learn from the *Telegraph* that the postmaster at Fayetteville, has received a letter from the postmaster at Elizabethtown, dated Feb. 27th, which states that there were none of the enemy this side of Wilmington on the 20th. This information is reliable.

SLAVES IMPRESSED.—All able-bodied slaves, between the ages of 18 and 45, in the counties of Wayne, Greene and Lenoir, have been impressed by the military authorities for the use of the government, for fifteen days.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Cheraw, South Carolina.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 2.—Reliable information from Cheraw, this forenoon, states Sherman is in that vicinity, with three army corps. They divided at Lynche's Creek, one corps—the left wing, taking the Tiller's Ferry road, towards Cheraw; the others, crossing lower down.—Skirmishing with the enemy was going on all day of the 28th, near Thompson's Creek, about 4 miles from town. Prisoners were being brought in in small squads. Our cavalry were holding the enemy in check. Troops have gone out to reinforce those already at Thompson's Creek.—Further intelligence contraband, but not discouraging.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 1.—Three brigades of cavalry were reported moving on Staunton this forenoon.

Gen. Singleton arrived here last night and took lodgings at the Spottswood hotel.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March, 1.—The Senate passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive specie from several States, and use the same for the benefit of said States. The report of the committee of conference on the currency bill was concurred in. The House amendment to the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to negotiate with the Governor's of the several States for slave labor, was concurred in.

In the House J. T. Leach submitted a resolution recommending that Gen. Lee be clothed with powers to treat for peace. The resolution, was referred to the Military Committee. After some time spent in secret session the bill providing for the payment of cotton purchased in Trans-Mississippi by Government agents was further discussed until adjournment.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 1.—The New York Herald of Monday contains nothing of interest.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL KINDS OF PLANTATION and Bar Iron. Sheet Iron, Band Iron, Spiders, Ovens, Lids, Wagon Boxes &c., at
SHAY, WILLIAMS, & Co's,
mar 3-d5t Raleigh, N. C.

NEW MUSIC.

Silver Bells (Mazurka) by Charles O. Pape, Price $5. Orders accompanied by the cash and directed to Prof. C. O. Pape at Hillsboro, N C, will be promptly attended to. A liberal discount allowed to the trade.

JUNIPER BUCKETS,

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURE.

We are agents for the sale of the above Buckets, wholesale or retail Send on orders.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
mar 3-d3t Auct. & Com. Merchants.

FILES, FILES AND RASPS.

Large lot of Wood, Mill and Hand-saw files.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
mar 3-d2t Com. Merchants.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Forty-five dozen gent's fine black, brown and dove and drab soft Hats—a very superior article.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
mar 3-d2t Com. Merchants.

SHOVELS, AXES, PLOWS &c.

5 doz Long Handle Shovels,
10 " Cast Steel Axes,
4 " " " Hilling Hoes,
6 " Grindstones—Deep River grit,
3 " No 0 Plows,
5 " No 11 " "
4 " No6,,
1 " No 2, two horse Plows—Livingston,
1200 " Plow Points, Landsides and Bolts,
250 pounds Horse Shoes,
800 " " " Nail Rods,
For sale by
SHAY, WILLIAMS & CO.
mar 3-d5t Raleigh, N. C.

FOR RENT.

A good, comfortable dwelling house, with a Store Room eighteen feet square. The dwelling contains six rooms besides the store room, and two fire-places. There is a small garden spot attached to the lot. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH JORDAN,
mar 3-5t* at Mills H. Brown's old stand.

$100 REWARD.

Stolen from the stable of the undersigned, in Orange county, on the night of the 20th ult., near Durham's Station, one BAY HORSE four years old this Spring, with black legs mane and tail, a small white speck on his back, caused by being galded with a plow saddle, and has shoes on all around.

The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver said Horse to me at Durham's or put me in possession of any information so that I can get the said horse.
mar 3-d6t WM. A. COX.

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY,
RALEIGH, N. C. March 2, 1865.

Notice is hereby given, that for the present, the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

Conservative, Progress and Standard, Greensboro Patriot, Goldsboro State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Salisbury Watchman, and Charlotte Bulletin, will insert each six times and send duplicate accounts to this office.
C. B. HARRISON,
mar 3-d6t Depository.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I offer sale my property situated in the town of Greensboro, where I now live. The property consists of 9 or 10 acres containing a large dwelling house with eleven or twelve excellent rooms, all fitted with gas fixtures, a first rate double brick kitchen, brick smoke house, three good framed barnes, two good carriage houses, good framed stables, good framed straw barn and hay houses, shelters and sheds, a good dairy and all other necessary outbuildings. It is one of the most desirable places to be found. I am determined to sell, and a bargain can be had. Those wishing to purchase can call and see the property for themselves, or can obtain all further information by addressing JAMES WOODS,
mar 3-d6t Greensboro', N. C.